Amendments To The Claims:

1-5. (Cancelled)

6. (Previously presented) A method as in claim 20 wherein said polymer composition comprises a crystallizable base polymer is selected from the group consisting of olefin, acrylic, styrenic and vinyl polymers and copolymers; polyethers; polyamides; polyesters; polyurethanes; and block copolymers comprising at least one polyolefin, polyacrylic, polystyrenic, polyvinyl, polyether, polyamide, polyester, or polyurethane block therein.

7. (Previously presented) A method as in claim 20 wherein the emitted mass is a polymer tube and said polymer tube is subsequently formed into a dilatation balloon.

8. (Cancelled)

9. (Previously presented) A method as in claim 7 wherein the dilatation balloon has a balloon body portion and proximal and distal waist portions, the crystallization modifier is a crystallization inhibitor and the balloon is formed such that the crystallization modifier is present in the distal waist portion of the balloon.

10. (Previously presented) A method as in claim 9 wherein the balloon is formed such that the crystallization modifier is not present in the balloon body portion of the device.

11. (Previously presented) A method as in claim 20 wherein said part is a discreetly formed portion of a balloon catheter outer shaft.

12. (Cancelled)

13. (Previously presented) A method as in claim 11 wherein said outer shaft comprises proximal and distal ends, the distal end adapted for bonding to a proximal waist portion of a

dilatation balloon, said regions are located along the length of the shaft and at least a region immediately proximal of said distal end is provided with a crystallization enhancer.

14. (Previously presented) A method as in claim 13 wherein the crystallization enhancer is not present in at least one region of the catheter outer shaft portion.

15-19. (Cancelled)

20. (Currently Amended) A method of forming a polymeric part for a medical device comprising

passing a mass of molten polymer material composition through an opening to form an emitted mass having at least one layer and a length,

subsequently cooling the emitted mass, without substantially mixing the emitted mass material, whereby the cooled emitted mass comprises at least two regions of material located within the cooled mass in a single layer of the emitted mass along the length thereof ~~fixed relationship to each other said fixed relationship corresponding substantially to the sequence of emission of the polymer material forming each said region~~,

wherein the method further comprises:

varying an amount of crystallization modifier in the polymer composition passing through said opening between the emission of the material forming the first region and the emission of the material forming the second region, whereby at least one of the two regions is provided with a positive amount of said crystallization modifier and the two regions are provided with differing amounts of said crystallization modifier.

21. (Original) The method of claim 20 wherein the amount of the crystallization modifier is varied within the range of 0 to about 20 percent by weight of the composition.

22. (Original) The method of claim 20 wherein the passing step comprises extruding said molten polymer composition through a die head.

23. (Original) The method of claim 20 wherein the passing step comprises injecting the polymer mass into a mold form.

24. (Previously presented) A method as in claim 20 wherein

from a first portion of the device part to a second portion of the device part, the polymer material composition is continuously varied in amount of crystallization modifier relative to the amount of said at least one crystallizable base polymer.

25. (Previously presented) A method as in claim 20 wherein the crystallization modifier is a crystallization enhancer.

26. (Previously presented) A method as in claim 20 wherein the crystallization modifier is a crystallization inhibitor.

27-28. (Cancelled)

29. (Currently Amended) A method as in claim 20 wherein the medical device part is a catheter segment ~~having a length, and wherein said crystallization modifier is varied continuously or step-wise along the length~~.

30. (Previously presented) A method as in claim 7 wherein the catheter balloon comprises a body portion having a length, the body portion located between opposed cone portions, the cone portions, respectively, located between opposed waist portions by which the balloon may be attached to a catheter and wherein the crystallization modifier is varied over the length of the body portion.